



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—November 14, 1930

REPORT OF DELEGATE  
SOVIETISM  
LABOR AND NEXT CONGRESS  
WOMEN GIVEN MEN'S JOBS  
CURE FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

PUBLISHED BY THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL





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really pays one to come  
down town to do one's  
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We Give Mission Street Merchant Coupons

**WE** clothe the entire  
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We welcome Credit Accounts  
of all men steadily employed  
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NOTE: We close every night in the week except  
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**Union-Made Work Shoes**

Store Open Till 9:30 P. M. Saturdays

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2611 MISSION STREET

At 22nd Street, adjoining the Owl Drug Co.



# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL XXIX

SAN FRANCISCO, NOVEMBER 14, 1930

No. 41



## REPORT OF DELEGATE



After the invocation and opening address, a great number of resolutions affecting labor were referred to the various committees for consideration and report.

Addresses pertaining to the interest and welfare of labor were made by President Hoover, Cardinal O'Connell, Governor Frank B. Allen of Massachusetts, James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston; Secretary of War, Patrick J. Hurley; Minister from United States to Canada, J. Hanford McNider; Eugene P. Carver, Past Commander, Veterans of Foreign Wars; James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor; Frank Murphy, Mayor of Detroit; Rabbi Edward L. Israel; United States Senators Robert F. Wagner and David I. Walsh; Rev. Chas. S. McFarland and Rev. Chas. W. Lathrop.

The report of the Auditing Committee showed a balance on hand, August 31, 1930, of \$363,721.36, same being in interest-bearing government bonds at 4¼%; also the American Federation of Labor building fund showed on hand \$55,070.58, same also in interest-bearing bonds. The Gompers Memorial fund showed \$113,029.30 in Treasury bonds at 4%.

The report of the Committee on Organization endorses the action of the Danville strikers urging assistance and relief. Also to employ moral and financial force to assist the Porters' Unions to secure recognition from the Pullman Company with a living wage and hours; also giving its endorsement to the efforts of the American Federation of Teachers to organize into unions the teachers of the nation.

The Committee on Legislation join with the Executive Committee in urging State Federations of Labor to take necessary action for the enactment of convict labor legislation, as favorable passage of the Hawes-Cooper Convict Labor Bill was simply an enabling act, and needs further legislation; also favoring extending the age limit for Federal Government employees, and a four-hour Saturday for all Federal employees throughout the year; also proposing restriction of the employment of enlisted Navy men in competition with civilian workers; also urging immediate enactment of the Welch Bill regulating immigration of Filipinos; also a shorter work-day in Postal service, and urging a law providing that only civilian mechanics be employed on Federal Penal Institution construction work, and to assist Postal Laborers in securing a wage increase.

The Committee on Shorter Work Day resolved that they declare for a basic five-hour work day and pledge themselves to bring about its operation at the earliest possible date.

The Committee on Education called attention to the fact that only in a few states did the Workmen's

Compensation apply to teachers, and urged that efforts be made to have this law apply in general. Also urging legislation to prevent employment of alien workmen upon construction of ships built by the United States.

The Committee on Resolutions resolved that the American Federation of Labor endorse unemployment insurance and endeavor to have such insurance enacted into Federal and State Laws, with a proposal for the study of remedial legislation to relieve unemployment with the object in view to requesting the President of the United States to create a long range planning committee of public works to avert unemployment, and a demand on Congress for the immediate exclusion of Filipinos and Mexicans, and a strict enforcement of immigration restricting laws, and immediate steps to be taken to stop border crossing privileges for the purpose of employment, whereby at the beginning of each work-day over 10,000 cross the borders and back again into their own country at the end of each day, so that the workers of the United States living near the border be freed from competition of those not living in the United States.

The Committee on Resolutions also notified the delegates that the Roosevelt Memorial Association selected President Green as one of the three outstanding citizens of the United States who have contributed distinguished service to social progress.

The election of President Green was unanimous, as was also that of Secretary Morrison, the eight vice-presidents, and the treasurer.

The contest for the next convention city was mainly between Columbus, Ohio, and Vancouver, but after a statement from the Restaurant Employees that they did not have a union employee working in Columbus, then Vancouver was the selection.

The Committee on Laws stated that there were several local unions throughout the country, not affiliated with State branches, Central bodies, or Building Trades Councils, and resolved that the presidents notify their locals to affiliate, and if not complied with within six months, their charter shall be revoked.

The Committee on Resolutions reported as concurring with the Executive Committee on the

modification of the Volstead Act to allow 2:75% beer, disapproving of the resolution by the Hotel and Restaurant Employees for an entire repeal of the Volstead Act and the Eighteenth Amendment. While a great number of the delegates were for repeal, they favored the committee in refraining from such a course at this time.

And in regard to the Mooney-Billings pardon, they resolved that the action of the Los Angeles, New Orleans and Toronto conventions of the American Federation of Labor in relation to the case of Thos. J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings, be re-affirmed.

Also resolving for a stricter enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion and an extension of the provision of the Alien Contract Labor Law to protect musicians, singers, and other artists.

A review of the labor campaign in the defeat of Judge John J. Parker as a member of the Supreme Court was the outstanding victory of labor for the year.

Respectfully submitted,  
W. A. GRANFIELD.

### SOVIETISM.

(By International Labor News Service.)

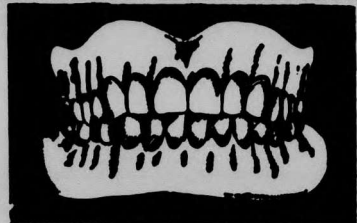
Importation of Russian Soviet pulp wood is cutting into the income of New England farmers, who have been in the habit of looking forward each year to selling enough pulpwood to cover this year's overhead, and an organized movement among the farmers is getting under way for a protest against the importing of further pulpwood from Soviet Russia.

The Eastern Manufacturing Company, having plants at Brewer and Lincoln, Maine, was the first company to practice this kind of importation, bringing it to its plant at Brewer, on the Penobscot River, opposite Bangor. Other companies have brought this pulpwood into the ports of Portland, Boston, Portsmouth, etc. The Eastern Manufacturing Company is reported now to have stopped the practice.

It has come to light that the Russian pulpwood was cut, peeled, hauled to the docks and loaded onto ships by prisoners of the Communist government, practically all of whom were political prisoners, and about 35 per cent of whom are women. They are reported by sailors on the ships carrying the pulpwood to be starved, over-worked and ill-clad, and to be working under sentences of from one to thirty years.

### BOOKBINDERS ELECT

President John B. Haggerty and all vice-presidents were re-elected by the referendum held by Brotherhood of Bookbinders. Secretary-Treasurer Felix Belair is succeeded by J. B. Prewitt of Kansas City, Mo. The new officials have four-year terms.



**Beautiful Set of Nature Tinted Teeth**  
**\$12.50 up**

Gold or Porcelain Crowns.....\$5.00  
Painless Extracting.....\$1.00  
"If it hurts don't pay"

Bridgework.....\$5.00  
Gold Inlays.....\$5.00 up  
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ALL WORK GUARANTEED  
Credit Given Gladly

**DR. J. C. CAMPBELL**  
942 MARKET STREET

Fully Guaranteed Men's Jeweled  
**WALTHAM POCKET WATCH**  
**\$10.50**

Accurate time-keeper for the working man.  
Full exchange value allowed within 30 days, if desired, on higher price watch.

**BROWNE-NOSSUM CO.**  
Incorporated

2520 MISSION STREET Bet. 21st and 22nd

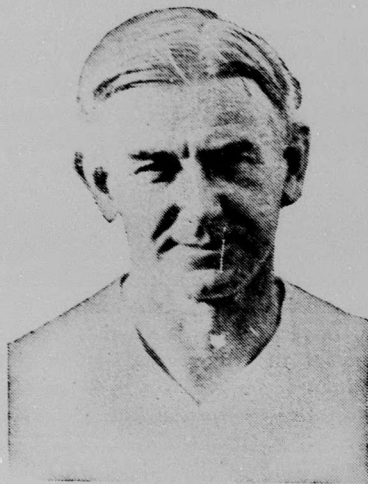
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Nothing Else to Buy **\$45**  
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1710 San Pablo Avenue  
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SAN FRANCISCO  
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## Where Labor Reaps Its Full Reward

(Continued)

(In previous chapters it has been shown how the owners of The Columbia Conserve Company in their efforts to transform their business into a pure industrial democracy, established a Workers' Council, and then enlarged it to include every employee; how they relinquished to this Council absolute authority, established the principle of permanent employment, with fifty-two pay checks a year for all members of the working force; and how the workers, themselves, established the forty-five-hour week, and the payment of salaries on the basis of "needs.")



### CHAPTER V. Solving a Knotty Problem.

The next question which confronted the workers was the very pithy one: In a worker-owned, worker-managed industry—what should be the scale of remuneration for technicians and executives? In the ordinary business, conducted wholly for private profit, the more important managerial positions carry, of course, substantial salaries, and are surrounded by an atmosphere of prestige and class superiority. Engaged

by the year, and often under contract, the higher executives feel themselves identified with the employers, and enjoy a security, a dignity, and a reward quite unknown to the actual workers, themselves. And even the lesser office employees feel themselves distinctly superior to the man in overalls. Obviously, no such privileged position could be permitted to the executives and technicians in an industry which aimed entirely to abolish the social and economic inequalities within its walls.

At the same time, no business organization can exist without direction and leadership. The qualities of initiative, imagination, foresight, the power swiftly to adjust the industrial ship to the ever-varying winds and waves and tides of the economic sea, are hard to find. They involve training, temperament and experience, and a far higher cost of production than the services of a simple operator of a machine.

It was Mr. Hapgood who, himself, took the lead in this matter, and voluntarily restricting his own salary to \$100 a week, and refusing the efforts of Council to double this sum, laid down the fundamental principle in his little history of the plant captioned, "An Experiment in Industrial Democracy." There he says: "It is true that people are not born equal in all respects. It is also true that we are not all equally affected by favorable environment. But it does not follow that those who have greater capacity than others, deserve greater material rewards."

On the other hand, it seemed neither just nor expedient to reduce the existing salaries of the competent executives already employed. And so a human and elastic compromise was effected. No reductions in salaries were made, but it was ruled that in the future, executives joining the company, or promoted from the ranks, should be paid on the same basis as the workers in the plant.

At the same time, a "Special Needs" committee was established, with power to revise upwards the remuneration of any worker who felt that his salary was insufficient. Claims for an increase of salary might be made on any reasonable ground—such as sudden increase of economic responsibilities, care of parents or near relatives, unemployment of other members in the same family, desire for cultural advancement necessitating night school fees and books, etc. And from the first, claims for higher remuneration based upon "previous standard of living" came to be recognized. Thus a compe-

tent executive, prompted to bring his services to the experiment, legitimately could ask, and would be likely to receive, a rate of remuneration somewhat higher than the factory-scale by reason of the hardship which otherwise would be inflicted upon him by a too drastic reduction in his income. At the same time, such differences in salary were clearly established as special deviations from the general standard. And while the "Special Needs" committee could recommend them, only Council in plenary session could authorize them.

In this way a delicate and difficult problem found a solution. Its application necessarily led, of course, to some changes in the office personnel. But of this, and of the workings of the Special Needs Committee, more next week.

(See The Columbia Conserve Company's advertisement in this issue.)

Consistent trade union policy requires a steady demand for the union label on the part of all members of unions. The member who fails in this particular is falling far short of loyalty to his organization and harming other men and their families.

### "FACTORY TO WEARER" MEN'S WEAR

When you buy Eagleson union-made shirts you get lowest "Factory to Wearer" prices and you help local industry. Our other union-made lines include:

NECKWEAR  
SWEATERS  
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## Eagleson & Co.

736 Market Street 1118 Market Street  
140 Kearny Street  
[Stores also at Sacramento, Fresno & Los Angeles]

### Radios -- Supplies

Purchase your radio from an advertiser in your paper. Better service and same price for Standard makes

### FACTORY DISTRIBUTORS PENNSYLVANIA TIRES - TUBES

31 Years of Consistent Service  
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### You Have a Right to Demand Stylish Merchandise

And you owe it to yourself to do so . . .  
Prices are not prohibitive . . . It is smart to be stylish, and it is wise to be thrifty . . . Shop at

## HALE BROS. MISSION

### Quality First UNITED STATES LAUNDRY

Telephone  
Market 1721  
Finest Work on Shirts  
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NATIONAL  
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PRODUCTS  
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WE ALWAYS UNDERSELL

GROCERIES  
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Manufacturers of  
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### United Undertakers

Established July, 1882  
2596 HOWARD STREET at Twenty-second  
New Funeral Home and Chapel  
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### VULCANIZING BATTERIES Mission Vulcanizing & Tire Co.

McDOWELL & ENBERG  
Retreads Guaranteed 7500 Miles  
NEW TIRES AND TUBES  
400 VALENCIA STREET  
Phone Market 5858  
Catering Especially to Union Labor

Telephone Market 0143

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340 Eleventh Street  
San Francisco California

### DRINK CASWELL'S COFFEE

SUTter 6654

GEO. W. CASWELL CO.

442 2nd St.



**LABOR AND NEXT CONGRESS.**

(By International Labor News Service.)

Labor scored heavy victories in this week's national elections, retiring to private life some additional members of the Senate who voted for Parker and generally enlarging the forward-looking wedge in the Senate and House, from a purely non-partisan viewpoint.

In the absence of President Green, Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, described the newly elected Congress as "the most friendly since the first Wilson administration," and this verdict seemed to express the general feeling of trade union leaders.

Some new pro-labor faces will be seen in the new Congress.

Among the outstanding labor achievements was the defeat of Senator Roscoe C. McCulloch, Republican, of Ohio, who was one of the leading supporters of Judge Parker in that famous battle.

**Allen Is Defeated.**

Another ardent Parker supporter sent down to defeat was Senator Henry J. Allen, Republican, Kansas. Other pro-Parker Senators disappeared earlier, Phipps of Colorado having declined to run, while Simmons of North Carolina was beaten in the primaries. Blease of South Carolina and Ransdell of Louisiana were also beaten in the primaries.

Interest in the victories of friends easily centered in the veteran Norris of Nebraska and Walsh of Montana. Norris won a handsome victory over a series of amazing moves. It is interesting to note that while Norris won, Congressman Carroll Reese, Tennessee, chairman of the House subcommittee which had the Norris Muscle Shoals bill in charge and which blocked that bill, went down to defeat. If power was an issue in Tennessee and in Nebraska, it also was an issue in New York, where Franklin D. Roosevelt, endorsed by labor, piled up a record victory for re-election as Governor.

**New Faces Friendly to Labor.**

New faces friendly to labor will include Senator-elect James J. Davis, Pennsylvania, and Senator-elect Edward P. Costigan, Colorado, together with that of J. Hamilton Lewis, Illinois, former Senator and victor over Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick.

Some new faces will come backed by local records, but without national records. Among these is Senator Huey P. Long, who will come from Louisiana to replace the pro-Parkerite, Ransdell, who was beaten in the primaries.

Senator Borah's re-election was assured long before the day of the contest. Senator Couzens, Michigan, supported by labor, won easily.

Dwight P. Morrow, once of the House of Morgan, later ambassador to Mexico, won handily in New Jersey as an outstanding wet, but with a

future on labor matters that must be developed as time passes.

Most of the pro-Parker Senators were not up for re-election. The same holds true of the members of the Senate Judiciary Committee who opposed labor's anti-injunction bill.

Some of the pro-Parker Senators were re-elected. Among these were Hastings of Delaware and Carter Glass of Virginia.

**Gifford Pinchot Wins.**

Gifford Pinchot, after going through one of the most amazing races ever witnessed in Pennsylvania, in which power, party regularity and almost everything else figured, appears to have won a victory. Labor won in several other gubernatorial contests.

The victory of Davis for the Senate in Pennsylvania brings into the immediate future the necessity for selection of a successor as Secretary of Labor, a matter about which there has been speculation for several months.

Political "experts" have ascribed the various results to every possible cause, including prohibition, tariff, the administration and power interests. In the maze of explanations there has been and will be a great deal of purely partisan fiction. It is not shown, for example, that tariff has been a particularly effective issue in any state. Prohibition, of course, has been an issue, and the industrial depression undoubtedly has helped swing many votes one way or another on the purely academic assumption that new faces in the House and Senate can "do something about it," perhaps on the old theory that "there ought to be a law."

**Labor Makes Clear Gain.**

From labor's non-partisan point of view, leaving aside all party prejudices and taking into account the changes in seats held by both parties, labor has registered a clear net gain in strength in Congress, improving the outlook for anti-injunction legislation and for other measures sought by labor. Federal employees, forming a great army of workers, have apparently improved their situation considerably through some of the overturns in the House and Senate.

Secretary Morrison said:

"I predicted some time ago that the next Congress would be the most friendly to labor since the Congress elected in 1912, during the first Wilson administration. The election has borne out my prediction."

Describing the result of the election as very satisfactory to labor, Mr. Morrison said that he was confident that more legislation urged by organized labor will be passed in the next Congress than in many years.

**LADIES' AUXILIARY.**

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Trades Union Promotional League held their meeting November 5th, in Room 315, Labor Temple, 16th and Capp Sts.

Meeting was called to order at 8:15 p. m., Mrs. Desepete presiding.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present.

**Minutes**—Of the previous meeting read and approved.

**Communications**—Read and filed.

**Initiation**—New member given the obligation.

**Report of Committees**—Show good progress.

**Report of Special Committee**—Very good.

**Report of Hosiery Committee**—Very good.

**Unfinished Business**—Attended to.

**New Business**—None.

The meeting was short as it was time for the Bunco game. The Auxiliary wants to thank the many delegates and friends that took part in the Bunco game. We are sure they had a good time.

With no further business to come before the Auxiliary, the meeting adjourned.

MRS. DECKER, Secy-Treas.

**WOMEN GIVEN MEN'S JOBS.**

Employers who substitute women for men at a lower wage are making possible a continuance of the depression, according to the United States Women's Bureau.

The people's purchasing power should be increased, and not lessened, said the bureau, who pointed to the shortsightedness of these employers who are using a "two-edged sword" by employing women who are forced to accept wages that are below the living line.

The bureau refers to its oft-repeated statement that working women are not receiving a living wage, and that there is no truth in the claim that most of these women work for "pin money." It is shown, on the contrary, that the vast majority of these women must not only finance themselves, but they must contribute to family support.

"All wage studies made by the Women's Bureau stress the outstanding fact that the great majority of women in industry fail to receive earnings adequate to cover the bare essentials for even the individual.

"Take the figures in a Women's Bureau analysis of the earnings of 149,000 white women in 2379 factories, stores and laundries in 15 states—Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Tennessee—surveyed in the period from 1920 to 1929.

"Using as a measure the median of week's earnings—which means that one-half the women earned more and one-half earned less than the amount—we find that 13 of the states showed medians below \$15 and eight of these states a median of less than \$12.

"The highest minimum wage rate for experienced adult workers in effect for industrial and mercantile establishments in the United States today is the California rate of \$16 a week. This means yearly earnings of only \$832 a week, with employment every week, which is a rare condition. Anybody who thinks these figures look satisfactory on paper would soon discover, in trying to live on such a sum, just what the pinch of poverty means.

"Equal to the magician who produces rabbits from a silk hat are the women who with less than \$850 a year can secure the various items considered essential in an individual's budget—food, lodging, clothing, car fare, laundry, recreation, insurance, savings and allowance for such things as vacation, church, doctor's and dentist's and oculist's bills, and self-improvement just to the extent of purchasing newspapers, and also try to have something left over for dependents.

"Don't brush aside the problem by suggesting that most women reside at home and do not need a living wage. Plenty of convincing evidence is available in the Women's Bureau reports to prove that the vast majority of women wage earners must not only finance themselves but contribute to family support. Therefore, the number of women workers in industry living at or below the poverty line is relatively large."

Consistent trade union policy requires a steady demand for the union label on the part of all members of unions. The member who fails in this particular is falling far short of loyalty to his organization and harming other men and their families.

Every purchase can be made profitable to organized labor if the Union Label is demanded.

To say, "I want the Union Label," is to say, "I understand the meaning of trade unionism."

Buy Union Shoes and take pleasure in walking.

**EVERYTHING****FOR THE  
HOME****EASY TERMS****Sterling**  
FURNITURE COMPANY  
**BUNSTER & SAXE**  
1049 MARKET STREET



**"RUN O' THE HOOK"**

Edited by the President of San Francisco  
Typographical Union No. 21. Members are  
requested to forward news items to Rm. 604,  
16 First Street, San Francisco.

The November meeting of the union will be held on Sunday, the 16th. Every member is expected to attend. Matters of utmost importance to the organization will be considered and the executive committee will report on the operation of the relief measures inaugurated on October 5th. Experience has shown that certain changes must be made if the plan adopted some weeks ago is to continue. In addition to subject mentioned the executive committee will report on other matters, and it is expected that all those interested in the conduct of the union will be present and participate in the proceedings, thereby giving to the officers and committeemen the fullest co-operation. The union meeting is the place to commend or condemn and the only and proper place for frank discussion of the problems with which the union must deal.

The Los Angeles Citizen of November 7th tells of a visit by Senator Robert M. La Follette and Mrs. La Follette to the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs. Senator La Follette addressed the residents at the Home in the library. Home residents were so interested in the senator's address that they time and again urged him to continue speaking. After a talk of more than an hour's duration the senator, after a hearty handshake with all present, remarked: "Who of us would want to leave a grand Home like this and face the conditions of the country as they are today?" Indicative of the interest in Senator La Follette's visit it need only be said that 250 of the 315 residents were assembled in the library, the others being sick or too helpless to attend.

Another significant paragraph from the Citizen of last week follows: "Wanted, men to take charge of gangs on sewer construction work in the City of the Angels. Must be able to speak Mexican and stand the odor of garlic."

Members of the International Typographical Union will on Wednesday, December 10th, vote on four propositions ordered to a referendum by the recent convention held in Houston, Tex. Proposition No. 1 would authorize re-classification and revision of the Book of Laws. Proposition No. 2 would increase the salary of the first vice-president. Proposition No. 3 would strike from the constitution the words "City of Indianapolis" wherever occurring and substitute therefor "The Headquarters City." Proposition No. 4 will be a vote upon the question: "Shall the Headquarters be removed from Indianapolis?" These propositions are discussed at some length in the November issue of the Typographical Journal, and each member is urged to give careful study of the propositions to be voted upon.

Information received is to the effect that Chicago Typographical Union has voted to levy a special three per cent assessment on earnings, the revenue to be used for out of work payments. The assessment is to continue until June 1, 1931. Additional information from Chicago is to the effect that the newspaper publishers have stated to the union that they cannot grant any changes from the expired contract.

From New York it is learned that no headway has been made in the negotiations looking toward a new contract. The international president and

the entire executive council have on several occasions been present in New York and assisted in the negotiations.

Editor & Publisher of November 8th carries a lengthy article by Mr. R. J. Barrett, president, Matrix Contrast Corp. The story is captioned "Keen Supervision Composing Room Need—Only Four Per Cent of Cost Now Goes to Foreman—Efficiency in Plant Begins at the Top—Forty Per Cent of Staff recorded on Productive Side as Operators." Mr. Barrett, who spent many years as foreman and superintendent and who was for five years superintendent of one of the larger Scripps-Howard papers, has made a study of twenty-nine of the larger papers of the United States and has tabulated the volume of work, number of machines, total number of journeymen, and the distribution of journeymen to the various classes of composing room work. In discussing the facts developed by his study Mr. Barrett makes the following significant statement: "In my opinion the weakest spot in the organizations tabulated is the 93 men—4.10 per cent of the total—who are foremen and assistants. The reason for this is the foreman can switch men around in a composing room but he cannot get a man to share his burden of supervision without giving him a substantial increase. \* \* \* If the assistant has judgment and the ability enough to make a good assistant, he knows that in most cases the foreman is going to take credit for all the nice things and let the assistant iron out the rough spots." \* \* \* Other significant sentences from Mr. Barrett's article are: "The foreman knows he cannot get production and quality products from machines unless they are properly cared for. There are few good capable men who want to be assistants, particularly as assistants to a badly chosen foreman." \* \* \* "Very few foremen are fired for lack of efficiency and very few promoted from low to high spots because they are efficient." \* \* \* "In the 27 per cent of the total force—the news operators—is found the only spot in the composing room where production is measured and the figures are available. There are no practical number of ems or number of line figures on ad machines or headletter machines and no figures at all on proof-readers, makeups, bank men, machinists, floor men and assistants, who represent 73 per cent of the force." \* \* \* "I have found in most cases where the publisher or manager was loudest in his denunciations of the union and conditions, that the composing room executive was of the 'weak-kneed' variety who used his publisher's prejudices to cover up his own lack of executive ability." All in all the article from which the quotations are taken and which is a reply to an article in Editor & Publisher of recent date alleging decreased productivity in newspaper composing rooms is one which should be read by every printer and publisher. The article is accompanied by tables and charts giving the distribution of work in the various composing rooms studied.

Editor & Publisher of November 8th also carried a reply made by the writer of these notes to the allegations in an article by Arthur Robb in the issue of October 11. Reply referred to will be reprinted in this column in the near future.

Attend the meeting of your Union on Sunday.

**MAILER NOTES.**

By Leroy C. Smith.

President Howard's letter and the monthly financial statement of Secretary-Treasurer Randolph, published in the November issue of the Typographical Journal, should be carefully read by the members. The president's letter and the report of the secretary-treasurer are evidences that the affairs of the I. T. U. are being transacted strictly in accordance with the laws of the I. T. U. in a wise and businesslike manner.

M. T. D. U. Book of Laws: Article VI. Duties

of Officers: The President—"He shall at all times exercise a general supervision over all officers of the M. T. D. U., requiring a faithful performance of duties and a strict and businesslike manner of keeping all accounts." Sec. 3. The Secretary-Treasurer—"He shall require all bills against the union to be itemized, and shall pay only such bills as are in accordance with laws of the union and the approval of the president . . . he shall publish monthly a financial statement in the Typographical Journal."

No financial statement, however, has been published in the Typographical Journal since July, 1926, although the present secretary-treasurer has been in office since November 1, 1928. It has been alleged—and never officially denied that we have learned of—that the present secretary-treasurer's predecessor in office conducted its affairs on the "hit and miss" plan, and of which, so far as we have been able to ascertain, no true accounting quote the following from a campaign circular entitled, "Smith, White and Weismann Campaign Committee, Indianapolis, Ind., 'Check and Double Check'; W. G. Weaver, Chairman; Guy G. Bleidt, Secretary-Treasurer," which says in part: "While working in the Collier campaign for the I. T. U., he (Secretary-Treasurer Roberts) also contracted to do organizing work for his local union, for which they paid him \$50.00 per month. Is this graft? Mr. Robert's books as secretary-treasurer have been ordered turned over to a certified accountant to be audited. They are in a deplorable condition. He has failed to make entries of money he received and has made mistakes in his figures. However, he is under \$15,000 bond and we can assure our members the M. T. D. U. will lose nothing. He failed to get money due the I. T. U. to headquarters by the 20th of the month twice in less than a year, thereby jeopardizing benefits of mailer members." This campaign circular, issued by the before mentioned mailers, further says: "Mr. McArdle conducted the Collier campaign. It was in his hands entirely. When the campaign was discontinued and a check-up of the money made, it was found that \$51,000 was not properly accounted for, but perhaps he can explain this . . . he paid our members \$50.00 a week. The I. T. U. law on compensation of representatives states that members working for the I. T. U. shall not be paid less than \$10.00 per day, or \$60.00 a week. There is a difference of \$10.00 here per week which McArdle failed to give the Collier workers. Why? We'll say, 'check and double check.' . . . Mr. McArdle boasts, and Secretary Roberts will testify, and has admitted this, that he manipulates elections in the New York Mailers' Union and steals votes to put across propositions he favors. Mr. Roberts admitted this as the truth before his own union, St. Louis Mailers' No. 3, and Indianapolis Mailers No. 10."

The I. T. U. grants to printer and mailer locals local autonomy, alike. This has been amply proven in all cases of mailer locals non-affiliated with the M. T. D. U. The M. T. D. U. has been frequently charged with giving increased powers to friendly foremen, and centralizing power, insofar as journeymen were concerned, with the officers of the M. T. D. U. It has been further alleged that the basic foundation of the M. T. D. U. was the support given it by foremen friendly to the officers of the M. T. D. U. and whose decisions, in many appeal cases, it has been also alleged, were determined, in the large majority of cases, by political expediency. In cases on appeal before that body, just how many decisions were handed down

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favorable to those who were politically opposed to the M. T. D. U.? . . . It is rumored the officers of the M. T. D. U. have declared a 'political armistice,' and also, the New York delegation, on their Western tour, are quoted as having stated they were 'unaware the defense and other funds of the M. T. D. U. had been unwisely spent, until same was brought to their attention by the scribes of the so-called outlaw locals.'

A canvass of this local shows an overwhelming majority as being opposed to reaffiliation with the M. T. D. U. Mr. McArdle's recent letter asking this local to reconsider the matter was read at union meeting and filed without comment.

#### HOOVER FAVORS HIGH WAGES.

"Mass production must be accompanied by mass consumption through increased standards of living," said President Hoover in his address to the American Federation of Labor convention.

The President was given a warm welcome. Before he was introduced by President Green, the latter presented Mrs. Hoover to the convention.

President Hoover called attention to the new American basis of wages that high purchasing power is our prosperity base.

"A conception of this sort does not at once find universal application," said the President. "We ought not forget that it is something new in the

world's economic life. And there are, of course, those who do not yet believe. It is as far apart as the two poles from teachings of the economists of 100 years ago, who took it for granted that the well-being of the worker could be purchased only at the expense of the well-being of the employer or some other group in the community, and further that wages could never rise above subsistence or the number of workers would so increase as to pull the weaker back into the cesspool of poverty.

"From the acceptance of this basis of industrial relations I believe America is making more progress toward security, better living, and more hours of leisure than those countries which are seeking to patch up the old system with doles of various kinds which limit the independence of men. Any comparison of the situation of our labor with the labor of other countries, whether in times of high prosperity or today in times of temporary depression, should carry conviction that we are on the right track."

President Hoover said it is estimated that 2,000,000 workers have been displaced from older industry by labor-saving devices. He expressed the belief that "some way, some how, most of these were established in new industry and new services."

He said there is no reason to doubt that new discoveries and inventions will further increase living standards and continue to absorb displaced men.

"But most of these problems are problems of stability. With the job secure other questions can be solved with much more assurance. You as

workers know best of all how much a man gains from security in his job. It is the insurance of his manliness, it upholds the personal valuation of himself and of his family. To establish a system that assures this security is the supreme challenge to our responsibility as representatives of millions of our fellow-workers and fellow citizens."

#### WILL STABILIZATION HELP?

Stabilization schemes are based on less workers. Where an employee, by speed-up methods, can do the work of two men, this is called "elimination of waste." The social effect is ignored. Theoreticians insist that if output is stabilized—if production is based on day-by-day consumption—prices will be reduced and greater consumption and more work will result. Stabilization advocates do not point out that scientific processes, automatic machinery and speed up methods are continuous. These processes enlarge the unemployed army and reduce the number of buyers. The job seeker is not interested in prices. He wants work to secure purchasing power to take advantage of lower prices. President Green reminds stabilizers that higher wages will permit disposition of output and shorter hours will lessen unemployment. If these facts are ignored, the forces that brought the present crisis will develop another. Stabilization is a phase of the movement toward automatic machinery, scientific processes, chain stores, mergers and a general lessening of employed. Stabilization and relief for unemployed are opposites.



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Largest selection in the West  
—with the extra quality, service and value which only a hat specialist can give you.

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A California Organization

### "Where Labor Reaps Its Full Reward"

## DODGE BRAND SOUP

is the only Soup in the world | 100% FOOD QUALITY in the can  
made on the principle . . . . . | 100% HUMAN EQUALITY in the plant

**D**ODGE BRAND SOUP is made in Sixteen Delicious Varieties by THE COLUMBIA CONSERVE COMPANY, of Indianapolis, famous as the "Business Without a Boss," and unrivalled in the making of private label Soup.

Four hundred Wholesalers, controlling the most exclusive Brands in America, agree that the Soup made by THE COLUMBIA CONSERVE COMPANY is absolutely the best canned Soup obtainable and label no other. Yet it costs no more.

THE COLUMBIA CONSERVE COMPANY have given their employees more than Labor ever asked or thought of asking, including permanent employment, full medical, dental, optical and hospital service, three weeks holiday a year on full pay, complete self government, and the legal ownership of a controlling interest in the ownership and rewards of the enterprise.

THE COLUMBIA CONSERVE COMPANY, makers of DODGE BRAND SOUP, take eighty-five per cent of their advertising space in the journals of Organized Labor, and such other journals as are champions of Labor's cause.

Remember this when you go to buy Soup; and remember also that thousands of little children toil ten hours a day for a pittance in the canneries of this country; and that You are partly to blame for this.



"Health for you;  
Happiness for us"

If you would be loyal to Labor and the Human Ideal in Industry

### BUY DODGE BRAND SOUP

Ask your grocer for it. If he hasn't it, request him to order it. Accept no other.

Support your own

(See the story, "Where Labor Reaps Its Full Reward," in this issue.)



# LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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To unions subscribing for their  
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Single Copies, 5 cents

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MEMBER OF  
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1930

If there is a determined effort in the next Congress to pass Federal anti-lynching legislation, the South will have no one to blame except itself. An appalling increase in lynching this year, mostly in the South, has led to a revival of the demand for a Federal anti-lynching law. The best way to forestall such legislation is for the South and every other section to take vigorous action to stop lynching and protect the right of all citizens, black and white, to a fair trial when accused of crime. As the Columbia, S. C., State says in an editorial entitled "Lynchers Inviting Federal Law Against Lynching," "If the South cannot control the lynching situation, the Federal Government will take a hand in its control."

The extent to which farmers were "deflated" in the years following the World War is revealed by a survey by the University of Kentucky of 167 men who bought and sold land during the post-war period. The survey shows that they were worth an average of \$18,179 in 1918 and \$4544 in 1928. All except 16 of the group were farmers. An attempt to "deflate" labor by slashing wages right and left was made at the same time, but was defeated by the vigorous opposition of the organized workers. There are signs of a similar campaign of "deflation" now. It will be beaten, as was the first effort, if the wage earners stick loyally to their trade unions and use every opportunity to build them up and strengthen them.

Some folks with apparently a very narrow viewpoint kick because their communities or states are voting money for public improvements to relieve unemployment. They argue, "Why should we be taxed to provide work for those who happen to be out of a job?" This kind of people entirely overlook the fact that the unemployed have to be provided for in some way. The nation has not come to the point where it will let them starve, and if they are not given work, they must be given charity. Charity costs money, and the burden of paying for it falls on the community the same as a tax. But it is infinitely better to give a man a job and keep him a self-respecting citizen than it is to make him an object of charity, with all that that means. Aside from this, providing work for the unemployed is good business. The longer they are idle, the harder it is for industrial conditions to improve. The thing to do is to get the unemployed back into the ranks of the consuming public and thus give a needed stimulus to trade and industry.

## CURE FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

How to find the road through industrial maladjustment to real and continuous prosperity is engaging the attention of the world today as never before.

Every kind of nostrum and proposal has its adherents.

Among other things, the clamor for remedy through political schemes continues.

However, it happens that labor, in a world sense, has more political party power than has been thus held in any other industrial crisis.

Labor holds political party power in England, and its methods of grappling politically with unemployment have brought no success. The stinging defeats administered to the British Labor party in municipal elections last week must mark at least to some extent a disgust with political action as a remedy for unemployment.

In Australia, where labor controls politically, a most acute situation exists. South Australia was saved from bankruptcy because of money contributions from the other states. A super-council rules, and there seems no hope of finding a way out from under the load of doles and fixed indebtedness.

Some twenty-nine nations have unemployment insurance.

But unemployment does not yield to the political treatment of those who have the greatest stake in effecting a cure—*unemployment does not yield to purely political treatment.*

There is fascination in the business of proclaiming what could be done "if we had the power"—"if we controlled government"—but there is little to show for it after the power has been gained. And meantime great numbers of the ablest trade union leaders find themselves taken from industrial activity and generally made unfit for a return to their trade union posts.

Governments can help, political wisdom is valuable, political power is an asset and a necessity. But political power can be had without turning the labor movement into a political machine and governments are as unlikely as ever to apply the final remedy for unemployment. That is, unless peoples are determined to go the route of state supremacy and take all that goes with political bureaucracy, oligarchy and dictatorship. And even then there is no guarantee of cure. Abundant proof of the dubious quality of the effectiveness of the state as the boss of all things and the healer of all ills is found in Russia and in Italy.

Democratic nations, if democracy is to survive, must turn to a development of democratic practice within industry. The autocracy that persists in industry must break down and give way to the methods and practices of democracy, so that there may be that measure of check and balance within industry necessary to sane operation. There appears no other way to safety and sanity.

The effort to reach an industrial ill through the democracy of political life is an application of the right cure through pretty much the wrong channel. When industry learns to develop within industry those measures of democratic practice that are necessary to regulated conduct, and when those measures are related properly to the democratic political life of the nation, real remedy will be in sight. Meanwhile we are tinkering, perhaps with success for the time being, but not with any finality of effect.



### THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Look out for one thing in this business of unemployment relief. Look out for moves to take work away from one group of workers in order that it may be handed to another group at cut rates. The nice old gentlemen from the banks and the counting houses who get themselves put on local unemployment committees will have their financial ears glued to the ground looking for chances to soak those who have jobs with the club of those who have none. Nice, easy-talking, flinty-hearted old gentlemen like to try tricks like that. Of course, wherever organized labor is represented on local committees that ancient trick will have a hard time getting by. But the fellows whose fingers are calloused from coupon-clipping will try to put it over—no, worse than that, they ARE trying.

A furious storm was raised in one such local committee when pious, but poorly informed, persons suggested somehow finding work in the city's dairies. It happened that the drivers in the dairies in question work 365 days in the year—no day off ever, no rest. The labor man attacked this situation with such fury that the entire committee became interested in devising ways and means of bringing the dairies to their senses, cutting down the work-week and making legitimate jobs for a lot of men. It isn't long since these dairies refused to deal with the union and establish decent conditions. Today the workers may get the civic support denied them back in those earlier days.

All over the country there are shocking working conditions and still more shocking wages. It is a fact that thousands upon thousands of persons who have families to support go to work each week, putting in long hours and giving expert service, for less than \$15 a week. The good old custom of hiring workers so as to hire others at lower rates may tempt many an employer today. And they can do just what they say they can do. There are plenty in line these days. But there is a social conscience and it can be aroused. It ought to shock the moral sense of the nation that so many should be desperate for work. It ought also to shock the moral sense of the nation that so many should work for so little. But to use the idle to club standards still further down ought to bring the moral sense of the nation to a sickening understanding of just how callous and actually indecent a great part of the economic structure can become.

Men turned out into wildernesses and other places where their accustomed conveniences and surroundings are missing usually soon lose much of that veneer called civilization. Employers, given a sea of clamoring workers from which to pick, seem soon to lose their sense of industrial decency. They seem to go back to the days of baron and serf. It is the job of organized labor to hold the lines for decency.

McPherson, who owned a theatre in Dundee, Scotland, visited London to get some ideas for advertising. While walking through the city he saw a notice outside a cinema to the effect that all persons over 80 years of age would be admitted free.

"Just the thing," he told himself.

The following day he returned to his native town, and the first thing he did was to put a notice outside his own theatre:

"All persons over 80 years of age will be admitted free, if accompanied by their parents."

A new broom sweeps clean, but a Union-Labeled broom sweeps cleaner.

### WIT AT RANDOM

The camp counselor was explaining the rules of a new game. "If the enemy calls your number from his side of the battle field," she said, "you must be a 'dead man' immediately. Drop just where you are and lie still."

Ten minutes later, came an agonized whisper from the youngest camper: "Please, may I move now? I'm a dead man, but I'm on an ant hill!"—Parents' Magazine.

An old farmer was complaining bitterly to the minister of the terribly bad weather for the crops, when the latter reminded him that he had much to be grateful for, all the same.

"And remember," said the good man, "Providence cares for all. Even the birds of the air are fed each day."

"Aye," replied the farmer, darkly. "Off my corn."

Wilson & Webster received a letter from a London firm. It read: "We are very much surprised that the money we have so often demanded has not yet arrived."

Mr. Wilson had a consultation with Mr. Webster.

"What shall we do?" said Mr. Wilson.

"Write them a letter," said Mr. Webster.

They wrote a letter, and when the manager of the London firm opened it he read: "You do not need to wonder; we have not sent the money."

A tourist was enjoying the wonders of California, as pointed out by a native.

"What beautiful grapefruit!" he said as they passed through a grove of citrus trees.

"Oh, those lemons are a bit small, owing to a comparatively bad season," explained the Californian.

"And what are those enormous blossoms?"

"Just a patch of dandelions," said the native.

Presently they reached the Sacramento river.

"Ah," said the tourist, grasping the idea, "somebody's radiator is leaking."

A man who had been waiting patiently in the postoffice could not attract the attention of either of the girls behind the counter.

"The evening cloak," explained one of the girls to her companion, "was a redingote design in gorgeous brocade, with fox fur and wide pagoda sleeves."

At this point the long suffering customer broke in with: "I wonder if you could provide me with a neat red stamp with a dinky perforated hem, the tout ensemble treated on the reverse with gum arabic? Something about two cents."



PLUS QUALITY EQUALS  
PERFECTION



### LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—How can the non-partisan political policy of the American labor movement be stated in brief form?

A.—"Stand faithfully by our friends and elect them. Oppose our enemies and defeat them; whether they be candidates for President, for Congress, or other offices; whether executive, legislative or judicial."

Q.—What was the gain in membership reported at the Boston convention of the American Federation of Labor?

A.—27,551 paid members.

Q.—What state employs the most men in the quarrying industry?

A.—Pennsylvania, which employed 14,487 men, according to the last report.

Q.—In what strike was the motto, "We want bread—and roses, too" featured?

A.—The big garment workers' walkout of 1910 in New York City, when the motto was used as the rallying slogan of the workers.

Q.—Who is president of the National Women's Trade Union League?

A.—Rose Schneiderman. The vice-president is Matilda Lindsay, now taking a prominent part in the strike of Danville, Va., textile workers.

Q.—How many states have an eight-hour day or 48-hour week established by law for women wage earners?

A.—Twelve states and the District of Columbia. Not all women are covered by the laws, but only those in specified occupations.

Q.—Was Senator-elect J. Hamilton Lewis of Illinois endorsed by organized labor?

A.—Yes. The executive board of the Illinois State Federation of Labor urged his election.

Q.—What action did the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor take on the Mooney-Billings case?

A.—The convention reaffirmed resolutions in behalf of Mooney and Billings passed at the Los Angeles, New Orleans and Toronto conventions.

Q.—Who said "Morality and religion are but words to him who fishes in gutters for the means of sustaining life, and crouches behind barrels in the street for shelter from the cutting blasts of a winter night"?

A.—Horace Greeley, famous editor.

Q.—What was the first state to have factory inspectors?

A.—Massachusetts, which in 1867 passed a law generally regarded as the first factory legislation in this country.

### The Rochester Clothing Co.

Established 1906  
Clothing, Furnishings and Hats  
CORNER MISSION AND THIRD  
Specializing in  
Union-made Clothing and Furnishings

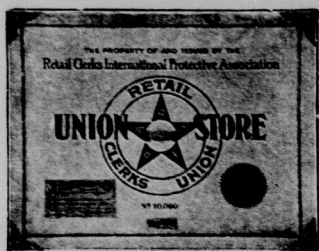


Firms Fair to  
Organized  
Labor

# UNION LABEL

Where to Make  
Label  
Purchases

To Union Members: Deal Only With Firms Fair To Organized Labor and Those Who So Declare Themselves

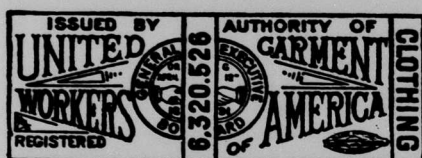


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**BOSS OF THE ROAD**  
*It's Same Overall!*  
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AND PHOTOENGRAVING

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**Cooks and Waiters**

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Cor Stevenson

1730 FILLMORE ST.  
Near Sutter

**THE LEADER DAIRY LUNCH, Inc.**

70 FOURTH ST. 631 BROADWAY 63 FIFTH ST.  
Corner Jessie Near Grant Ave. Near Market

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of November 7, 1930.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Roe H. Baker.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present with the exception of Delegates Child and Hopkins, who were excused.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—From Cracker Bakers' Union No. 125, for P. C. McGowan, vice A. Williams. Delegate seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From Cap Makers, Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8, inclosing donations for Textile Workers of Danville, Va. From Upholsterers No. 1, stating it had forwarded \$25.00 to the striking textile workers of Danville, Va. From Metal Trades Department, with reference to the unfair attitude of the Grigsby-Grunow Company of Chicago, manufacturers of Majestic Radio, Majestic Electric Refrigerators and Majestic Household Appliances. From the American Federation of Labor, with reference to unemployment. Official Bulletin of Alameda County Civil Service Commission, stating it will hold examinations for the office of Deputy Sheriff, Jailor and Constable. From Bureau of Labor Statistics, stating that California stands highest in collections of unpaid wages. From the Scripps-Howard Newspapers, relative to its position on labor matters.

Referred to Executive Committee—Resolution presented by Delegate Jones of Commercial Telegraphers.

Requests Complied With—From Wyoming State Federation of Labor, with reference to Wyoming union mined coal, and requesting trade unionists to demand union mined coal from their coal companies. On motion the request was complied with and communication referred to Trade Union Promotional League. From Teamsters' Joint Executive Council, requesting this Council to circularize the membership of organized labor, admonishing

them of the necessity of refraining from purchasing or using Modesto or Challenge butter. Request complied with.

**Resolutions**—Were submitted by Delegate John A. O'Connell, Teamsters' Union No. 85, with reference to the unemployment situation, and requesting the State Government to appropriate funds out of the emergency fund for the purpose of making more effective the functioning of the State Free Employment Agencies and for the purpose of registering the unemployed, in order that those who need work most should be given immediate employment on the municipal and state projects now undertaken, or to be undertaken, to relieve unemployment, and that copies be forwarded to the Governor and to the Governor-elect, to the Department of Finance, and to the Director of Industrial Relations. On motion the resolutions were adopted.

The resolution reads:

WHEREAS, It is common knowledge that there now exists widespread unemployment in California which vitally affects the economic welfare and happiness of the working people of the state, and

WHEREAS, The preliminary statistics thus far released by the Bureau of the Census show that there were, as of April 1, 1930, 172,556 men and women in California "able to work, unemployed, and looking for jobs," besides those who were unemployed for other reasons at the time of the enumeration, and

WHEREAS, The statistics published by the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement of the Department of Industrial Relations show that employment in industrial establishments in California is now 13 per cent lower than last year, and

WHEREAS, Statistics show that in San Francisco 12 per cent, and in Los Angeles, 16 per cent, of the membership of organized labor were unemployed as of September, 1930, now, therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the San Francisco Labor Council, assembled in regular meeting on November 7, 1930, considers the present unemployment situation in California an extraordinary emergency that should warrant the State government to appropriate funds out of the emergency fund for the purpose of making more effective the functioning of the State Free Employment Agencies, and for the further purpose of registering the unemployed in order that those who need work most should be given immediate employment on the municipal and state projects now undertaken, or to be undertaken, to relieve unemployment, and be it

**FURTHER RESOLVED**, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Governor C. C. Young, Governor-elect James Rolph, Jr., to the Director of the Department of Finance, and to the Director of the Department of Industrial Relations.

**Referred to Labor Clarion**—Delegate Granfield presented his report of the proceedings of the American Federation of Labor, held in Boston October 6, 1930, which the Secretary read, and on motion was ordered printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Reports of Unions**—Auto Mechanics reported a

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very deplorable condition in some shops in the automobile industry; requested all to patronize only union shops. Grocery Clerks report all chain stores are unfair to their organization. Barbers No. 148 will continue fight for the Sunday closing. Street Carmen No. 518 have not lost heart on account of the defeat at recent election; will continue the fight to maintain the 5c carfare; requested the co-operation of all. Office Employees thanked all who assisted by their vote to pass Charter Amendment No. 29. Cracker Bakers ask that you demand local made crackers and cookies when making purchases. Theatrical Employees are progressing and meeting with success in the conduct of their organization.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**Law and Legislative Committee**—Your committee herewith submits its final draft of a proposal to amend present Charter provisions for the regulation of public contract work, as provided by Article II, Chapter III, of the present Charter, which were adopted.

**Citizens' Committee**—Secretary O'Connell reported on the activities of the Citizens' Committee dealing with the question of the construction of four steamers for the Panama Mail Steamship Company, and introduced resolutions as follows:

Be It Resolved, that this committee is convinced that it will not be possible for West Coast shipbuilders to have any participation in the government building program provided for by the Jones-White Act, and be it further

**RESOLVED**, That a copy of this resolution be furnished the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, the Down-Town Association and the San Francisco Labor Council, with the recommendation that these organizations take practical steps to invite a conference of Pacific Coast shipbuilders to assemble in San Francisco and determine the best methods to be followed in seeking an amendment to the Jones-White Act in the coming Congress that will permit the Pacific Coast shipbuilding industry to have its share of support that is contemplated by the Jones-White Act. On motion the resolutions were adopted. The resolution reads:

**WHEREAS**, This committee was created for the purpose of securing for San Francisco, meaning thereby the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, the contract for the construction of four steamers for the Panama Mail Steamship Company, and

**WHEREAS**, It developed when the first bids were opened that the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation was third from the lowest bidder, the lowest bidder being on the East Coast, and

**WHEREAS**, When revised specifications were issued and new bids were called for, that although the committee was able to give assurance both to the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation and to the Panama Steamship Company that it had available a sum of money equivalent to any differential that might exist between the West Coast and the East Coast on this project, and

**WHEREAS**, All efforts failed to accomplish the desired result in the first instance because the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation declined to participate in any plan involving a subscription by citizens and lower their bid, and the Panama Mail likewise declined to make an award to the Bethlehem notwithstanding an offer of a differential to protect them from loss, and

**WHEREAS**, The United States Shipping Board declared its inability to exercise any authority to assist the West Coast in participation in the government assisted building program provided for by the Jones-White Act, therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That this committee is convinced that it will not be possible for West Coast shipbuilders to have any participation in the shipbuilding program authorized by the Jones-White Act,

in competition with East Coast yards, a circumstance repugnant to the theory of the Act, and, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That a copy of this resolution be furnished the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, the Down-Town Association, and the San Francisco Labor Council, with the recommendation that these organizations take practical steps to invite a conference of Pacific Coast shipbuilders to assemble in San Francisco and determine the best method to be followed in seeking an amendment to the Jones-White Act in the incoming Congress, that will permit the Pacific Coast shipbuilding industry to have its share of support that is contemplated by the Jones-White Act.

**New Business**—Moved that a committee of five be appointed to study all the ramifications of the operation of the Municipal Railway and report back to the Council. Motion carried.

**Receipts**—\$430.00. **Expenses**—\$593.24.

Council adjourned at 10:15 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secy.-Treas.

## TRADES UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE.

### Minutes of Meeting Held November 5th.

The regular meeting of the Trades Union Promotional League was held Wednesday, November 5th, in Mechanics Hall, Labor Temple.

**Roll Call**—The meeting was called to order by President C. H. Parker at 8 p. m., and on roll call the following were noted absent: Sid France, excused; Theo. Johnson.

**Minutes**—The minutes of meeting held October 15th were approved as read.

**Communications**—From the Ladies' Auxiliary, minutes, read and filed. From Building Trades Council, minutes, noted and filed. Union Label Trades Department, signed by a clerk, on answer for information; same not satisfactory and referred to Secretary. From A. F. of L., an appeal for financial assistance for textile workers; referred to delegates to report to their unions. From Metal Trades Department, stating that the Grigsby-Grunow Co., makers of Majestic radios, etc., are unfair to them; referred to Molders' Union upon request. From Union Label Collar Co., a long awaited answer; filed. From Columbia Conserve Co., makers of Dodge Brand soup, thanking the League for its assistance; filed. From District Council of Carpenters, minutes; notation of Brother Willis' report on the union label, card and button, and quoting a statement of his: "I am on the right track and I know it" is well founded.

**Credentials**—At this time credentials were presented by the Cracker Bakers' No. 125 for P. C. McGowan. Delegate was seated.

**Bills**—Read and referred to the trustees. Same ordered paid.

**Secretary's Report**—The Secretary stated that Brother Burton took Sisters Nellie Casey and Sarah Hagen and himself to Santa Maria to put on a show for the Carpenters and their Ladies' Auxiliary on October 20th. Put on a show for the Cemetery Workers, Saturday, November 1st. Placed sign in Building Trades Assembly Room. Sent various letters and visited stores and unions. Concurred in.

**Report of Unions**—Typographical Union reports that the night workers in the commercial shops are now working 40 hours per week instead of 44, with same pay. Molders report work poor. Remember that the Wedgewood, Occidental and Spark stoves are local and union-made stoves; stated that the Quartermaster's Department had ordered 450 stoves from a non-union Eastern firm with the result that the stoves cost the Department about \$9 to set up with a far inferior stove; will hold their dance on November 22nd in the Labor Temple. Garment Workers No. 131 state members working only about one-third time; you can help to give them work by buying union-made

shirts, corduroys and suits. Sign Painters report work is better just now; submitted list of union sign painters. Cracker Bakers and their Auxiliary ask you to buy local union-made fancy cookies and cakes, made specially for the holiday trade; all others are non-union. Cigarmakers state that a good many members are working just now for the holiday trade; when you make cigar presents be sure you look for their blue union label; claim that E. Goss, who makes the El Primo cigar is not union and very unfair, and is interested in Chinese cigar shops. Millman No. 42 report work slow; have the union stamp in the Eureka mills and in Thompson Co. Piledrivers say it is fair, but expect things to pick up soon as the Harbor bonds carried. Billposters, Stereotypers, and the Steamfitters say work is in a Hooverized condition. Grocery Clerks ask you not to buy on Sundays or holidays, and to stay out of the chain stores. Ladies' Auxiliary of the League report they are planning for future campaign work; that the members are doing good work among the stores; will have a new line of hosiery soon.

**Good and Welfare**—Under this head the good work that the League has done and its continued activities were discussed, with some subject matters referred to the Agitation Committee.

**Receipts**—\$162.44. **Bills Paid**—\$189.25.

Meeting adjourned at 9 p. m., when the hall was turned over to the Ladies' Auxiliary for their Bunco party. This was the best attended one the ladies have had, and all enjoyed themselves and the prizes were good. Next League meeting Wednesday, November 19th.

"Employ Union Members by Demanding Union Workers and Union Merchandise."

W. G. DESEPTE, Secy.

Consistent trade union policy requires a steady demand for the union label on the part of all members of unions. The member who fails in this particular is falling far short of loyalty to his organization and harming other men and their families.

### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Alhambra Theatre.

American Tobacco Company.

Austin's Shoe Stores.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Bella Roma Cigar Co.

Castro Theatre.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Clinton Cafeteria.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.

Foster's Lunches.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.

Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.

Koffee Kup, 5424 Geary.

Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.

Market Street R. R.

Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.

Milk Producers' Assn. of Central California.

Producers of "Modesto" and "Challenge" Butter.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Purity Chain Stores.

Royal Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

The Mutual Stores Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traung Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.



## Brief Items of Interest

Officials of the United States Shipping Board announced October 29th that approximately 20,000 men would be employed and \$50,000,000 spent in 1931 in construction of merchant vessels.

No major upturn in business conditions has been reported recently from any country, according to a statement by the Department of Commerce giving a summary of radiograms and cablegrams received from various parts of the world.

The general level of farm prices declined 5 points from September 15th to October 15th, the index being 34 points lower than a year ago and at the lowest October level since 1915, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics recently reported.

A continuation of the depressed economic conditions in many foreign countries, with some indications of improvement in Canada, the Dutch East Indies, the Philippine Islands and Sweden, is indicated in a survey of twenty-four countries, made public by the Department of Commerce.

None but bona fide residents of California will be employed on the "pick and shovel" gangs to be operated this winter as a means of relieving the unemployment situation, according to a statement by the director of public works, Bert M. Meek. Meek said he made this statement because he had received information that unemployed persons in adjoining states were planning to come to California to take advantage of the relief plans announced here.

Declaring that within the last 120 years American business has passed through not less than 17 major depressions, Dr. Frank M. Surface, director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, in a recent radio address urged that business leaders pool their energies toward the solution of these recurring cycles.

New locals of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance have been established in the last 30 days in Camden, N. J., New Haven, Conn., and Bartlesville, Okla., and locals have been reorganized in Medford, Ore., and Douglas, Ariz. A campaign is being made for the five-day week for winter in order to take care of the unemployment situation.

Michigan has fixed a minimum wage of 35 cents an hour for laborers employed on highway projects and directed that all contracts awarded contain this specification. The action was taken by Governor Green and members of the highway committee of the State Administrative Board when they learned some contractors were paying 20 and 25 cents an hour to laborers. The Governor declared that this is "not a living wage."

Adoption of a five-day working week is announced by the Hudson Motor Car Company, Detroit, Mich. "The change is the result of a long study of the economic and employment situation and close observance of the results obtained by other manufacturers now operating on a five-day week," the statement said.

In a small village in Ireland the mother of a soldier met the village priest, who asked her if she had bad news. "Sure, I have," she said. "Pat has been killed."

"Oh, I am very sorry," said the priest. "Did you receive word from the War Office?"

"No," she said; "I received word from himself."

The priest looked perplexed, and said: "But how is that?"

"Sure," she said, "here is the letter; read it yourself."

The letter said: "Dear Mother—I am now in the Holy Land."

### "POLICE POWER OF STATE."

The police power is an attribute of sovereignty, inherent in every sovereign state, and not derived from any written constitution, nor vested by grant of any superior power.

The term "police power" comprehends the power to make and enforce all wholesome and reasonable laws and regulations necessary to the maintenance, upbuilding and advancement of the public weal and protection of the public interests.

It is plastic in its nature and will expand to meet the actual requirements of an advancing civilization and adjust itself to the necessities of moral, sanitary, economic and political conditions.

No principle in our system of government will limit the right of government to respond to public needs and protect the public welfare.—Oklahoma.

The Oklahoma Supreme Court upheld regulation of oil output by a state commission on the ground that such action is under the police power of the state.

The decision is another reminder of this sweeping power that permits states and their administrators to adopt new methods to meet public needs and necessities.

Police power is not written law. It is no part of a state constitution. It is inherent in a sovereign state, just as memory, understanding and will are inseparably attached to normal man.

This police power is rarely discussed by citizens, who too often are unaware of their power to shape and mold a state. These citizens expect public officials to act, and the latter are willing that the fiction be continued.

The officials, as a rule, maintain the status quo, while assuring the public that they are "studying the question."

Practically no social legislation is impossible under the police power of the state. It can, as the Oklahoma Supreme Court declares, "adjust itself to the necessities of moral, sanitary, economic and political conditions" of a people.

This change is illustrated by Oklahoma telling oil well owners how much petroleum they may produce—a procedure undreamed of a decade ago.

The police power of the state, for instance, permits a state to take drastic action on unemployment. When a person says a thing can't be done under this governmental theory, he confesses ignorance of our system or he seeks an alibi for inaction.

New suggestions, however, will not be accepted without a struggle. Persistent effort is necessary to compel acceptance of new viewpoints—these are the last thing a people will accept. Long agitation and economic necessity are the invincible powers that must be placed behind advanced social thought.

Every member of organized labor should realize that the police power of the state can be extended to undreamed lengths whenever public opinion is aroused to the need for social changes.

A party of tourists were enjoying the wonders of the Grand Canyon. A native passing by was asked by the driver of the car: "I say, neighbor, can you tell us what caused this terrible gorge?" The rider gazed fondly at the wonderful sight and replied: "Wal, they say a Scotchman once owned a ranch near here, and one day he lost a golf ball down a gopher hole on his private course." —Forbes Magazine.

Mamma—Did you have a nice time in the park?

Boy—Yes.

Mamma—What did you do?

Boy—O, lots of things. Ran on the grass and made faces at the pleeceman, an' dodged the horses, an' threw stones at the "Keep Off the Grass" signs, an' everything!

### WHAT NEXT?

Highly successful use of bacteriophage, a disease-germ eating parasite, was recently reported by Dr. Felix d'Herelle, professor of bacteriology at Yale, who discovered the bacteriophage. Dr. d'Herelle reported that he had treated 10,000 cases of dysentery in Brazil with the germ-eater and that it failed in only two cases. Several hundred cases were treated in the Egyptian Soudan, with only one failure.

The perfection of a device to prevent noise from entering rooms through ventilating spaces was announced recently at Hartford, Conn., by Hiram Maxim, the inventor. A successful demonstration was given at a meeting of directors of a Hartford bank. The new silencer is installed by opening the window, slipping the silencer into the opening and closing the window on the frame which holds the device. The silencer is five inches wide. An electric fan is a part of each silencer and may be used either for expelling air from or drawing it into the room.

The circus strong man rode out on horseback to challenge a farmer whose great strength had gained him a reputation. He entered the farmyard, tied up his horse and approached the farmer.

"Hey," he said, "I've heard a lot about you, and have come a long way to see which is the better man."

Without answering, the farmer seized the intruder, hurled him bodily over the fence into the road, and returned to his work.

When the loser had recovered his breath, the farmer growled: "Have you anything more to say to me?"

"No," was the reply, "but perhaps you'll be good enough to throw me my horse."

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